(LVIth YEAR:) THE (No. 2863.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARYLAND.

[*Continued from No.* 2796.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE arguments which I have uſed in the three firſt numbers of my addreſs to prove that the alien act, and the ſedition act, are not warranted by the conſtitution, contain in my opinion, a full refutation of any thing that has been or can be advanced in favour of thoſe acts by the advocates of adminiſtration. Theſe arguments ſupport the principles which were advocated by the enlightened patriots who were members of the convention who framed the conſtitution, and who ſubſcribed it. They contain alſo the ſentiments of thoſe patriotic citizens who advocated the adoption of the conſtitution in the ſtate conventions. They *were* the reſult of the collected wiſdom of the continent. It is to thoſe arguments and principles that we are indebted for the happy conſtitution under which we live.—They fully eſtabliſh the following points.

1. Of the alien act: that it exerciſes a power no where delegated to the federal government. 2d. That it unites legiſlative and judicial powers to thoſe of the executive. 3d. That this union of powers, ſubverts the general principles of free government. 4th. That it ſubverts the particular organization and poſitive proviſions of the federal conſtitution.

2d. Of the ſedition act: 1. That it exerciſes in like manner a power not delegated by the conſtitution. 2. That the power on the contrary is expreſsly and poſitively forbidden by one of the amendments to the conſtitution. 3d. That this is a power which more than any other ought to produce *univerſal alarm*; becauſe it is levelled againſt that right of freely examining public characters and meaſures, and of free communication thereon, which has ever been juſtly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

I ſhall nevertheleſs notice the obſervations of my worthy competitor, Mr. Chaſe, in his hand-bill of the 21. inſtant.

He contends that neither of theſe acts are unconſtitutional, and he endeavours to juſtify his conſtruction of the conſtitution under the firſt ſpecified power granted to congreſs by the conſtitution, which follows in theſe words:—"Congreſs ſhall have power—to lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoſts and exciſes, ſhall be uniform throughout the United States."

The true and fair conſtruction of the words "to provide for the common defence and general welfare," upon conſideration will appear too plain to be miſtaken. They were borrowed from the old confederation by the convention when framing the conſtitution and *remodelling* the former inſtrument. In the confederation, as well as by the conſtitution, congreſs is authoriſed to provide money for *the common defence and general welfare*. In both is ſubjoined to this authority an enumeration of the caſes to which their power ſhall extend. Money cannot be applied to the *general welfare*, otherwiſe than by application of it to ſome *particular* meaſure, conducive to the *general welfare*. Whenever therefore money has been raiſed by congreſs, and is to be applied to a particular meaſure, a queſtion ariſes whether the particular meaſure be within the enumerated authorities veſted in that body. If it be, the money requiſite for it may be applied to it; if it be not, no ſuch application can be made. This fair and obvious interpretation coincides with and is enforced by that clauſe in the conſtitution, which declares that "no money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury but in conſequence of appropriations by law." An appropriation of money to the "general welfare" would be deemed rather a MOCKERY than an obſervance of this conſtitutional injunction. What would the people of the United States think of an act of congreſs appropriating five millions of dollars to the "general welfare?" The integrity of the legiſlature, and the fairneſs of their motives and intentions, in paſſing ſuch an act, would be immediately queſtioned. It could not fail to create univerſal ſuſpicion and alarm. But an act to appropriate five millions of dollars to raiſe an army (for the common defence) in time of war, would be generally underſtood, and the propriety of the meaſure univerſally acknowledged. An act to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the ſeveral ſtates, and with the Indian tribes, would be an act for the *general welfare*; and all would admit its propriety; and as it is within the enumerated powers of congreſs, its conſtitutionality could not be queſtioned.

It is aſked in the hand-bill,—"Would it not be an extraordinary thing, in the organiſation of a national government that the legiſlature ſhould not poſſeſs the power of providing for the *common defence and general welfare*?" It certainly would be a political phenomenon. But it could never happen under the conſtruction contended for by us. Congreſs may legiſlate on all the ſubjects ſubmitted to their control by the enumerated powers in the conſtitution. Every act which congreſs can or ought to paſs, ſhould have for its object the "common defence" or "general welfare." An act to provide for organizing, arming and diſciplining the militia, would be an act for the *common defence* and *general welfare*: and as the authority to paſs ſuch an act is within the enumerated powers of congreſs, its conſtitutionality would be clear and evident. But an act authoriſing the preſident to appoint militia officers, would be unconſtitutional, becauſe, by the conſtitution, the appointment of militia officers is reſerved to the ſtates. Under the conſtruction contended for in the hand-bill, the ſovereignty of the United States would extend to *all caſes whatever*, if it can be extended to all caſes of the *general welfare*, of which congreſs are to be the judges. Of courſe the INDEPENDENCE and SOVEREIGNTY of the STATES, would be annihilated, and they would be conſolidated into one ſovereignty. This would inevitably pave the way to MONARCHY. The contrary conſtruction leaves congreſs in the free and full exerciſe of all the powers enumerated in the conſtitution, and at the ſame time preſerves the independence and ſovereignty of the ſtate governments, by reſerving to them all powers not expreſsly granted to the general government, as it is wiſely provided by the conſtitution.—It is needleſs to purſue the argument any further.

It is ſaid in the hand-bill that "an alien has no right, intereſt, lot or part in our government; he has no claim to any of the immunities or privileges conferred by, or reſulting from it; they belong excluſively to the citizens." This, I preſume, is ſaid in reference to alien *enemies*; becauſe the hand-bill admits that "an alien *friend*, as long as he is permitted to remain in the territory of the United States, owes a temporary allegiance to the government; and *is entitled to the protection of the laws*, may acquire property in goods and chattels, and is capable of taking but not of holding real property." It is further ſaid that "by the law of nations, every government has the power to order aliens to depart out of its territory."—The diſtinction between alien *enemies* and alien *friends*, is a clear and concluſive anſwer to the obſervation, alien enemies are under the law of nations, and liable to be puniſhed for offences againſt it. Alien friends, except in the ſingle caſe of public miniſters, are under the municipal law, and muſt be tried and puniſhed according to that law only.

In the event of a declaration of war by or againſt the United States, all the aliens from the country with which we ſhould be at war, would immediately become alien enemies; and there could be no doubt as to the federal authority over them; the conſtitution having expreſsly delegated to congreſs the power to declare war againſt any nation, and of courſe to treat it and all its members as enemies. All the aliens from countries with which we ſhould be at peace would remain alien friends.

With reſpect to the power aſſumed over alien friends, it is denied to be conſtitutional. It remains to be proved that the federal legiſlature has the power; and if it has the power, that it has been exerciſed in a conſtitutional manner. It ſhould be borne in mind that the political ſituation of the people of the United States is different from that of any other people in the world. As citizens of the ſtate in which we reſide, we are governed by the laws of the ſtate: as citizens of the United States we are ſubject to the laws of the federal legiſlature. It is our peculiar happineſs that the powers of the general, as well as the ſtate governments are defined by conſtitutions. By the general government it is provided that "the migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the ſtates now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by the congreſs prior to the year 1808." Hence it is plain and evident that the ſtates have the power over the admiſſion of foreigners until the year 1808; but if the federal legiſlature can veſt a power in the preſident to baniſh them at pleaſure, the recited article conferring the power on the ſtate governments is a nullity.

Independent of this article the power aſſumed by the federal government is not warranted. Moſt of the aliens in the United States fled from the oppreſſions of the deſpotic governments of Europe to ſeek an aſylum in this land of liberty. They are invited thither by our naturalization laws, promiſing the rights of citizenſhip, after a certain term of reſidence and a compliance with other requiſites preſcribed by thoſe laws. They come here under the plighted faith of our government, acquire property, form the moſt endearing ties and connexions, and when they have nearly completed the probationary title to citizenſhip, a law is paſſed authoriſing the preſident, without a trial, his will being the law, to baniſh them out of the country.—Reaſon, juſtice, and humanity revolt at the idea.

The pretence that they may be engaged in conſpiracies and machinations againſt the government is too flimſy a veil not to be ſeen through. Experience has proved that native citizens are as likely to be engaged in machinations and treaſonable acts againſt the government, as foreigners; and the laws which may prevent or puniſh ſuch offences in the former, will as effectually repreſs and guard againſt them in the latter.

All the arguments which have been uſed to prove the unconſtitutionality of the alien act, appear with greater force when applied to the ſedition act. If the queſtion be aſked, whether the power over the preſs exerciſed in the ſedition act be found among the powers expreſsly veſted in the congreſs, it muſt be anſwered in the negative. It may be added that the power over the preſs exerciſed by the ſedition act is expreſsly forbidden by one of the amendments to the conſtitution.

The amendment is in theſe words: "Congreſs ſhall make no law reſpecting an eſtabliſhment of religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, *or abridging the freedom of ſpeech or of* THE PRESS; or the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble, and to petition the government for a redreſs of grievances."

The declaration of rights of this ſtate contains the following article: "That the liberty of the preſs ought to be INVIOLABLY PRESERVED."

Notwithſtanding all theſe guards, the liberty of the preſs is inſecure. The liberty of giving the truth in evidence will generally be found to be a mere deluſion. I repeat it, that it muſt be obvious to every reflecting mind that opinions and inferences, and conjectural obſervations, are not only in many caſes inſeparable from the facts, but may often be more the objects of the proſecution than the facts themſelves; or may be altogether abſtracted from particular facts; and that opinions and inferences, and conjectural obſervations, cannot be ſubjects of that kind of proof which appertains to facts in a court of law.

A ſimple fact is capable of proof, but opinions are incapable of proof in the ordinary modes of trial. To what purpoſe would a man argue before a jury to prove the truth of an opinion, if the jury differed with him in ſentiment on the ſubject? A law which one man may honeſtly think a good and beneficial act, another may conſcientiouſly deem injurious to the real intereſt of the community. The moſt powerful arguments loſe their force and are diſregarded when advanced to convince men of their political errors. Every day's experience teaches us that men are leſs open to conviction on political ſubjects than any other, and that on certain occaſions we may argue with as little effect to convince men of their errors in politics, as it would be to reaſon againſt a hurricane.

Theſe obſervations ſhew the bad policy of the ſedition act. But we are told "it is a terror to none but evil doers." It is unqueſtionably a terror to thoſe who would freely and impartially examine public characters and meaſures; for although the truth of an opinion advanced may be as evident as the firſt propoſition in Euclid, it may be urged in vain, for the reaſons before ſuggeſted to men of different ſentiments. The dread of fine and impriſonment will prevent full and free examination, however ſatisfied men may be of the purity and rectitude of their opinions. It is true that no man ought to encourage ſlander and defamation, whether againſt public or private character.—But why not leave the members of the federal government to a remedy for their injured reputations, under the ſame laws, and in the ſame tribunals which protect their lives, their liberties, and their properties?

Of the proviſional army act, I ſhall obſerve, 1. That it tranſfers legiſlative power to the preſident of the United States. 2d. That as by this act, power is given to the preſident to appoint officers to command the volunteer companies of militia, it is repugnant to that part of the conſtitution which reſerves to the ſtates reſpectively the appointment of militia officers."

This tranſfer of power from the legiſlative to the executive,—from the whole to a part, is as dangerous to liberty, as an aſſumption by the whole, of more power than is given to it by the conſtitution.—Let us hear the remark of the truly patriotic and virtuous WASHINGTON upon the ſubject. "It is important likewiſe, that the habits of thinking in a free country, ſhould inſpire caution in thoſe intruſted with its adminiſtration, to confine themſelves within their reſpective conſtitutional ſpheres, avoiding in the exerciſe of the powers of *one department* to encroach upon another. The ſpirit of encroachment tends to conſolidate the powers of *all the departments* in ONE, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a REAL DESPOTISM."—This ſubject is not touched in the hand-bill.

EXTRACTS from the addreſſes of the two houſes of congreſs to Mr. Adams in 1797, ſoon after he had entered upon the duties of his office, are wholly irrelative to the preſent examination. They were prior to all the acts of his adminiſtration which have been the ſubjects of complaint and diſcuſſion.

In the honourable mention made of him by Mr. Jefferſon, in his ſpeech in March 1797, he *cautiouſly* avoids ſaying one word concerning Mr. Adams's poli-

tical opinions; and any inference that might be drawn from the ſpeech favourable to Mr. Adams's re-election vaniſhes before the ſingle remark that it was *before any act of his adminiſtration had taken place.*

The remarks which were ſubmitted in my laſt number, ſhew that general Waſhington's letter, dated July 13, 1798, when impartially conſidered muſt be conſtrued to relate wholly to thoſe meaſures of adminiſtration which regarded our differences with France; and that it could not, by any fair conſtruction, be made to include any particular act of congreſs. In the letter, ſpeaking of the meaſures of adminiſtration, general Waſhington ſays "they ought to inſpire univerſal confidence, and will no doubt, combined with the ſtate of things, call from congreſs ſuch laws and means as will enable you to meet *the full force and extent of the criſis.*" The *criſis* alluded to was unqueſtionably the expected rupture with France. In the hand-bill my worthy friend has omitted the latter part of the ſentence, and concluded it with the words "univerſal confidence."

A MOST important ſubject for your conſideration, is the right of the people to chooſe electors of preſident and vice-preſident. I ſpeak with deference to the opinions of others; but I conſider this an ALL IMPORTANT right. That the right is in the people, to me is plain and evident from the language of the conſtitution. The words are, "Each ſtate ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, &c."—The conſtitution, when preſcribing the manner in which the ſenate ſhall be choſen, has theſe words, "The ſenate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, *choſen by the legiſlature thereof*, for ſix years." If it had been intended that the legiſlatures of the ſtates ſhould chooſe the electors, the language would have been, as in the caſe of ſenators, "the electors from each ſtate ſhall be *choſen by the legiſlature thereof*" The word ſtate means *the people* of the ſtate in their higheſt ſovereign capacity.

Any doubt which might otherwiſe exiſt muſt vaniſh when we ſee the remarks of the members of the convention who framed the conſtitution, immediately after it was projected. They had *then* no favourite candidate for the preſidency, whoſe election they meant to eſpouſe;—no party purpoſes to anſwer. They were explaining the conſtitution, in the language of truth, for the conſideration of the people. Their remarks are, "It was deſirable that the ſenſe of the people ſhould operate in the choice of the perſon to whom ſo important a truſt was to be confided. This end will be anſwered by committing the right of making it, *not to any pre-eſtabliſhed body*, but to men *choſen by the people for the purpoſe and at the particular conjuncture.*—They have not made the appointment of the preſident to depend on any *pre-exiſting bodies of men* who might be tampered with beforehand to proſtitute their votes; but they have referred it in the firſt inſtance to *an immediate act of the people* OF AMERICA, to be exerted in the choice of perſons for THE TEMPORARY AND SOLE PURPOSE *of making the appointment.*—Another and no leſs important deſideratum was, that the executive ſhould be independent for his continuance in office of all, but THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. He might otherwiſe be tempted to ſacrifice his duty to his complaiſance for thoſe whoſe favour was neceſſary to the duration of his official conſequence. This advantage will alſo be ſecured, by making his re-election to depend on a SPECIAL BODY *of repreſentatives*, deputed by the ſociety for the SINGLE PURPOSE of making the important choice.—All theſe advantages will be happily combined in the plan deviſed by the conſtitution, which is, that THE PEOPLE OF EACH STATE ſhall chooſe a number of perſons as electors, equal to the number of ſenators and repreſentatives of ſuch ſtate in the national government, who ſhall aſſemble within the ſtate and vote for ſome fit perſon as preſident."

I might here pauſe and aſk the queſtion,—Can any man ſeriouſly doubt after reading theſe remarks of two among the moſt enlightened members of the convention? It is aſked in the hand-bill, "in what manner ſhall the people exerciſe the right of ſuffrage?" I anſwer, in the manner pointed out in the conſtitution, and not otherwiſe. If they exerciſe it in a manner not warranted by that inſtrument, it is a violation of the conſtitution, which we are all bound by every tie to ſupport. The friends of Mr. Jefferſon and the conſtitution, will not adopt any mode not warranted by it, regardleſs of the conſequences of the election. The friends of Mr. Adams prefer a choice by the legiſlatore, they ſay, to counteract the policy of Virginia. How can this be poſſible when in Virginia the election is to be made by THE PEOPLE?

It is contended in the hand-bill with ſome plauſibility that "you as fully and effectually enjoy and exerciſe your right of ſuffrage when you vote for four delegates, who will vote for J. T. Chaſe, who will vote for John Adams, as if you voted for J. T. Chaſe, who will vote for John Adams." But, my fellow-citizens, there is nothing ſolid in the obſervation; becauſe the choice of electors will not reſt with the four delegates of Anne-Arundel county: they will elect in conjunction with ſeventy-ſix other delegates from different parts of the ſtate, and the whole jointly with the ſenate, conſiſting of fifteen members, ſome of whom were elected four years ago, and others have been created by that body. The reſult, therefore, of the election made in this manner may be very different from that of an election by the people. And as by the propoſed mode of election you will loſe the control over it, it is in effect a ſurrender of the right, which no man of reflection will ever make. When you chooſe the electors yourſelves, you have as fully and completely a control over the election, as if you voted immediately for the preſident; and by this mode it muſt be ſeen, by the plaineſt underſtanding, that you enjoy the SUBSTANCE of the right of ſuffrage. In the other you have the SHADOW only.

With what anxious ſolicitude the enlightened patriots who framed the conſtitution, with WASHINGTON at their head, have guarded your rights! It remains for you to determine whether you will proſtrate every barrier which they have reared to preſerve the freedom of election, by transferring the right of ſuffrage to the legiſlature of the ſtate, or whether you will preſerve it, by exerciſing it yourſelves.

My worthy friend and competitor, in his hand-bill, has not undertaken the defence of thoſe meaſures of adminiſtration which diſcover a partiality for military eſtabliſhments,—an indifference about the militia,—meaſures reſpecting foreign intercourſe,—appointments to office,—an augmentation of the public debt,—an increaſe of taxes,—and a diminution of our trade. Theſe are left to recommend themſelves.

The hand bill contains an extract from the 95th page of the firſt volume of Mr. Adams's work, to prove that he is not an advocate for monarchical government. It is not from a ſhort extract from a ſingle page that an accurate judgment can be formed of Mr. Adams's political opinions. In my next number, I will undertake to prove, to the ſatisfaction of all candid men, that in Mr. Adams's opinion, A LIMITTED MONARCHY IS THE BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE GOVERNMENTS.

A FEW obſervations are neceſſary in anſwer to Mr. Key's reply to my remarks on his hand-bill, ſigned "A Friend to Fair Play."

As any altercation between Mr. Key and me, cannot be intereſting to the public, I ſhall only notice his reply, ſo far as it is connected with my addreſs to you.

Whether I am a weak, a vain, or an ambitious man, will never depend upon his opinion. To be the leader of a party has ever been remote from my wiſhes; and if I had the inclination, a number of concurring circumſtances would form an inſurmountable barrier to the undertaking. It is of little conſequence to me whether he writes under an aſſumed ſignature, or gives his name. The friends of Mr. Jefferſon have nothing to apprehend either from *the intrinſic merit of his writings*, or any *celebrity* or *magic in his name.*

It is not eaſy to diſcover the intention of his reply, unleſs it be to keep alive and *expoſe the errors and frailties of youth.* For me they might have remained for ever buried in oblivion. When Mr. Key obſerves, that his former political conduct has never been publicly brought into view until this period, ſurely he does not mean to intimate that it was brought into view by me. Let facts determine. At a numerous meeting of the people in the city of Annapolis, in July laſt, at which ſeveral perſons from Baltimore and Montgomery counties attended, Mr Key, in a public harangue, voluntarily gave a hiſtory of his conduct during the late revolutionary war. I am told that he had before given the ſame account of himſelf at a numerous meeting on Elk Ridge. At the meeting in Annapolis, he avowed himſelf to be the author of the hand-bill, ſigned, "A friend to Fair Play." It was publiſhed in ſeveral different newſpapers of the ſtate—*known to be his production*, and was anſwered *as ſuch*; and it was treated by a writer, who ſubſcribed his publication "An enemy to Foul Play," with freedom and ſeverity. All this happened before I had leiſure to notice it.

In my remarks on that hand-bill, the alluſions are couched in the moſt guarded and delicate language. Notwithſtanding the perſonal attack on me by name, I had no wiſh to wound the feelings of Mr Key. If he expected that I ſhould remain altogether ſilent, he deceived himſelf. He *volunteered* an oppoſition to me as a candidate for the truſt of elector, although *he* was not a candidate, and although my friend Mr. Chaſe was preſent, and capable of ſupporting the cauſe he had undertaken as ably, and with much greater probability of ſucceſs, than any of his coadjutors.

The author of the hand-bill, with a view, I preſume, to depreciate my opinion, had contraſted it with that of general WASHINGTON. I replied, by ſhewing that we ſubſtantially agreed; reminding Mr. Key at the ſame time, that general WASHINGTON and he had differed in THE MOST ESSENTIAL POINTS. I might appeal to his friends, nay, to himſelf in his cooler moments, if there would not have been a difficulty in doing it in a leſs exceptionable manner. No perſon who did not previouſly know that he had been in the Britiſh army, could conjecture that the alluſion was meant to convey that idea. Mr. Key ſays, *he has lived to ſee his error, and for many years has moſt ſeriouſly repented of it.* I hope and believe he has: And all true Americans, millions in number, *might have repented in vain*, if the event of the war had been reverſed.

It was truly ſaid in my remarks, that it *had been* my ſtudy to avoid perſonalities; but the perſonal attack made on me by the author of the hand-bill, compelled me to be, in ſome degree, *perſonal.* The obſervations which I made were in ſelf-defence; and, without being ſilent, I could not well have ſaid leſs. It is not ſaid in my remarks, that Mr. Key was for paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance. It is admitted that it was contended that the paragraph alluded to inculcated that doctrine. I cannot now diſcover any ſubſtantial difference. In the hand-bill it is intimated, that to contend that an act of congreſs is unconſtitutional, is to claim more conſtitutional knowledge than is to be found in the three branches of government: and in the reply it is inſiſted, that to contend that a law is unconſtitutional, is to charge the preſident and two houſes of congreſs, with *ignorance* or *corruption* Is it poſſible that theſe are Mr. Key's ſentiments? Does he believe that if a member of congreſs is not *ignorant* or *corrupt*, he muſt be infallible?

When alluſions are general, and when they are made expreſsly to numbers, an individual cannot with propriety conſider himſelf included, unleſs he feels the force of the obſervations. When I mentioned the declaration of Mr. PITT in the houſe of commons, and gave my opinion that many of OUR OPPONENTS coincided with him in opinion, I evidently alluded to the opponents of Mr. Jefferſon throughout the Union. That among his opponents there are men who coincide with Mr. Pitt;—men of monarchical principles;—men who are for a hereditary chief magiſtrate, and an hereditary ſenate, no man can doubt who has read the Gazette of the United States, the pamphlet lately publiſhed at New-York by Mr. Fenno, and other authentic documents. Theſe men are the QUIXOTES of the preſent era; and all true Americans will concur in the ſentiment that they would be more ſuitably employed *in building caſtles in the air*, than in the public ſervice of a republican government.

Mr. Key is deceived when he ſuppoſes that I am offended at his calling my arguments *viſionary*; but I ſhould feel for the liberties of America if it was within the ſcale of his talents to *prove* them ſo. They are the arguments of thoſe enlightened patriots who framed the conſtitution, and of thoſe who advocated its adoption in the ſtate conventions. It is to this conſtruction contended for by me, and the principles inculcated by it, that we owe the Federal compact. As long as they are enforced and maintained, they will preſerve our republican form of government in the true character in which it iſſued from the ſovereign authority of the people. A contrary conſtruction cannot fail to deſtroy the independence of the ſtates,—to conſolidate the ſtate ſovereignties,—and to pave the way to monarchy.—And then, *farewell* to the liberties of America. If there are any diſorganizers among us, they ſhould be ſought for among thoſe who are for monarchy,—and thoſe who are for a hereditary chief magiſtrate, and a hereditary ſenate,—and among the Britiſh party in America. Can any man doubt the exiſtence of ſuch a party when he is informed that "a formal and regular report was made, in the year 1791, by the lords of the Britiſh privy council, to the king of Great-Britain, on the American politics, government and trade; in which thoſe lords expreſsly declare "that a party in favour of Great-Britain was formed in America." *The pulſe of that man muſt beat to madneſs* who could entertain the opinion that enlightened *republicans* would wiſh to diſorganize a *republican* government which they themſelves have eſtabliſhed.

Mr. Key inſiſts in his reply that the alien act was approved by general Waſhington, and to prove it has publiſhed a broken ſentence of his letter. It has been ſhewn that by a reference to the whole letter, no ſuch concluſion can be drawn. To prove that it met his approbation it is neceſſary to prove not only that he had ſeen, but that he had deliberately *read, conſidered and approved.* No man can deny that by that act, legiſlative and judicial powers are not united to thoſe of the executive;—and the ſentiment of general Waſhington that he hoped this country would for ever remain an aſylum for the perſecuted of all nations, and, moreover his opinion above recited, taken from his farewell addreſs contain inconteſtable evidence to the contrary.

Mr. Key may juſtly believe that *I am really in earneſt* when I ſay "as an individual I claim only the right to judge for myſelf:" but when I was publicly called on to aſſign reaſons for preferring Mr. Jefferſon as preſident of the United States, it *became neceſſary* to detail them, to diſſeminate thoſe reaſons, and to enforce them at public meetings: and I am yet to learn that there is even the *ſhadow* of an impropriety or inconſiſtency in any part of my conduct. In this my official character had no ſhare. It is entirely out of the queſtion.—It may not be improper to add that I ſhall never be deterred by the peeviſh ſneers of any man or body of men, from purſuing a line of conduct which carries with it no other evidence of criminality that an honeſt diſintereſted effort to render a ſervice to my fellow-citizens.

It was ſaid in my remarks on the hand-bill that Mr. Key had made a charge of irreligion againſt Mr. Jefferſon. In his reply he ſuppoſes me to have charged him with ſaying that Mr. Jefferſon is a deiſt, and denies the charge; but proceeds to ſay "it is not the *man* but his *writings* that I attack; the tendency of his expreſſion to demoralize the world." To know what the attack really was it is neceſſary to conſult the hand-bill. If the *rant* which is to be found in the hand-bill does not amount to a charge of irreligion, I know not the meaning of the word. Extracts from Mr. Jefferſon's writings are produced againſt him; when they are read and underſtood, they prove him to be a man of pure morality and religion. We are then told that if he wrote the law to eſtabliſh religious freedom in Virginia, it contains no proof of his *individual* ſentiments. It is preſumable that a man's writings contain proof of his opinions; but if they contain no proof of his opinions, why are they produced as evidence againſt him?

Even the ſentence ſelected in the hand-bill contains a ſelf-evident propoſition. It is irrefutable. But when mangled and miſinterpreted by weak or prejudiced commentators, it is perverted into nonſenſe. Mr. Jefferſon does not ſay "that ſuch doctrines when *advocated* and *enforced* by your neighbours will do us no injury."

Abler and more influential men than Mr. Key have in vain endeavoured to depreciate the character of Mr. Jefferſon. The people of the United States will not apply to Mr. Key, or to a diſappointed foreign miniſter who felt the force of his ſuperior talents, for a character of that virtuous patriot. They will read it in the ever memorable DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, which emancipated the American people from the tyranny of Great-Britain and ranked them among the free nations of the earth:—in his eminent ſervices as miniſter in foreign countries:—in his able and maſterly diplomatic correſpondence, maintained at the ſame time with the miniſters of France and Great-Britain, vindicating the rights and maintaining the honour of the United States with that ſuperior ability and intelligence which has drawn forth equally the praiſe and admiration of friends and foes.—They will read it in the hiſtory of his public life which has been employed in great, laborious and ſucceſsful efforts to promote the general liberty and happineſs of the human race.

C. DUVALL.

September 29, 1800.

BOSTON, September 19.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

A letter from a gentleman at Paris, dated July 17, received in this town, obſerves, that the envoys are very ſecret as to the progreſs of the negotiation they are conducting; that whatever reports may be current relative to the buſineſs they can have no better baſis than conjecture; that he ſhould write again by Mr. Tudor, who was to take paſſage with the envoys in the Portſmouth ſloop of war.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleſton, (S C) to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 13.

"I have juſt recovered from a ſevere attack of the yellow fever. It has been very fatal among the northern people. The principal part of thoſe who have taken it have fallen victims.

"The negroes have roſe in arms againſt the whites in this country, and have killed ſeveral. All the troops of light horſe are ordered out by the governor, to ſuppreſs the inſurrection under the penalty of 15 pounds ſterling, for every private, and in proportion for the officers. It is expected there will be ſerious work before they are ſubdued."

In addition to the above, we learn by a gentleman from Charleſton, that this inſurrection had cauſed a very ſerious alarm in that city. Some reports ſtated the number of inſurgents who were embodied about 30 miles from the city, to be four or five thouſand ſtrong, and others decreaſed their numbers to 7 or 8 hundred. However this may be, the citizens were unfortunately backward in turning out, owing to the ſickly ſtate of the ſurrounding country. Many choſe rather to pay the penalty, than run the riſk of falling a prey to the fever which generally attacks the in-

habitants of Charleston that venture into the country in the autumnal months. T. A.

September 25.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, August 29th, to a gentleman in this city.

"I have just time to tell you that peace is now established throughout the whole island—that Rigaud is gone with his family, that he was seen at St. Thomas six days ago, and that he has sailed from thence for St. Martins—That gen. Toussaint is in possession of all the south part, and that in consequence peace has been proclaimed, *Te Deum* sung, and the town illuminated."

Government, we hear, have ordered a troop of federal horse, from Harper's ferry, to be stationed near Richmond.

BALTIMORE, September 25.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

A letter received in London from Paris, of date August 7, states, that the American envoys make no progress in their explanations, and the two republics are not likely for the present to be better reconciled.

In addition to this, a gentleman who came passenger in the Hazard, informs, that he was in Paris about the first of August, and that at that time our envoys had made every preparation, and were on the eve of departure from Paris, to take passage home in the United States frigate Portsmouth, when the first consul requested that they would stop a day or two longer, as he had something further to communicate. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*]

A method to preserve the roofs of houses from injury by the weather and by the falling of flakes of fire—recommended by William Patterson, Esquire, an Englishman:

Take three parts, by measure, of air-slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one fine sand, sift them through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring the mixture to the consistence of paint, so as to be laid on with a brush; great care must be used to mix the ingredients perfectly, grinding them as paint in oils would be an improvement: two coats are necessary, the first rather thin, the second as thick as can be worked; it will improve in hardness by time; it is much cheaper than paint and more durable.

JOSEPH BREWER,

Offers for SALE, at his store in Corn-Hill-street, cheap for CASH,

A few remnants of

CLOTHES and CASSIMERS.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 22d day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation adjoining Mr. Ridout's on the north side of Severn,

ALL the STOCK belonging to JAMES WHARFE, consisting of work horses, a full blood stud horse, three capital mules, a large bull of the English breed, work oxen and young cattle, milch cows, sheep, hogs, breeding sows and pigs, a quantity of corn, and sundry household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

September 30, 1800.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase, for his own use, two young NEGROES, male or female, about fourteen or twenty years old, for which a generous price, in cash, will be given, if application is made at Mr. ROYSTON's tavern, near this city, on or before Saturday evening.

Annapolis, September 30, 1800.

Mr. HYDEN,

Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth in the neatest manner, without drawing the old stumps or giving pain; and on the most reasonable terms—Cleans and restores teeth to their native whiteness, orrifies and plumbs defective teeth so as to prevent their further decay—Removes the blackness if ever so long contracted, and the tartar so injurious to teeth; and performs every necessary operation on the teeth and gums, in which he will engage to give satisfaction or no pay will be required.

He also makes and sells a much approved coral tooth powder, for cleaning and preserving the teeth; and antiscorbutic elixir for the scurvy on the gums.

As the time of his residence in this city will depend on the prevailing sickness in Baltimore, those who wish for his assistance are requested to call in season, where operations on the teeth and gums shall be treated with every mark of delicacy and tenderness.

Any person wishing to be waited on at their place of abode, will please to send a note to his lodgings at Mr. PEACO's, Fleet-street.

N. B. Every advice on the teeth given gratis.

September 24, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENONI H. WADE.

Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for a release from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.

September 16, 1800.

By virtue of several writs of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of Dr. THOMAS EDGAR, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in October next, for ready CASH,

A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention; also a variety of doctor's medicine. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 24, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

SIX or eight likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 23, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern,

A NEGRO woman, who calls herself CRISS BUTLER, for her prison fees and other expences. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with security, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13 1800.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has this day commenced business in the store-house lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now offers for sale a variety of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, amongst which are, tamboured muslins, stamped muslin shawls, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, muslinets, ribands, superfine clothes, cassimers, &c. &c. all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

JOSEPH EVANS.

September 15, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS LINTHICUM, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1800.

ASAIEL LINTHICUM, Executor of THOMAS LINTHICUM.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders, agreeably to law. BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.

To be LET,

THAT well known farm, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, opposite to Annapolis, called GREENBURY's POINT, containing in the clear land about 350 acres, with the privilege of sowing 170 or 180 bushels of wheat immediately, and to have full possession the first day of January next. Any person inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Easton.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

THE creditors of THOMAS WOODWARD, deceased, late of Prince-George's county, are hereby requested to meet at SAMUEL TYLER's, on the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, in order to receive a dividend of the assets in hand, and those indebted to the deceased's estate are requested to make payment, on or before the third day of October, to

MARGARET WOODWARD, Admx.

September 6, 1800.

Positively will be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday the 9th day of October, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for CASH,

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and two small children, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and some houshold furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against said Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they may be excluded by law, as the effects will be paid away, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is authorised to settle said estate.

September 15, 1800.

RAN away from the subscriber, on or about the 31st of August last, a negro woman named SALL, who is a petitioner for freedom, and calls herself SAVOY, she is of a dark complexion, about five feet and an inch high, stout made, and when spoken to is rather pert; it is likely she is in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of South river Neck. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get her again, shall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, paid by

JAMES IGLEHEART, On the Head of South river.

September 16, 1800.

By the CORPORATION of the City of Annapolis, September 4th, 1800.

ORDERED, That 200 copies of the by-law to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city, be immediately printed in hand-bills, and distributed, and that the same be inserted in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

A BY-LAW to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city.

BE *it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same,* That no person or persons who shall or may come from or through the city of Baltimore, or the precincts thereof, or from the borough of Norfolk, in Virginia, shall, after the passage of this law, enter into this city, or the precincts thereof, until such person or persons obtain from one of the health committee, a permit in writing, to enter; and that such permit shall specify the name of the person, and the time he shall remain, not exceeding the space of ten hours.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city, or the precincts thereof, shall, after the passage of this law, receive any person or persons coming from any of the infected places aforesaid, without a permit as aforesaid, such inhabitant or inhabitants shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain in his, her or their house.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants aforesaid shall permit any person or persons to remain in his, her or their house for the space of one hour after the expiration of the time specified in the permit, such inhabitant or inhabitants, for each person, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain as aforesaid.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any person or persons who shall or may have been absent from the said places for the space of ten days, and in good health, to enter this city.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That instead of the health committee heretofore appointed, John Davidson, Allen Quynn, James Williams, John Randall, James Mackubin, Frederick Grammar, Jonathan Pinkney, William Alexander, Archibald Golder, Vachel Stevens, William Brown, jun. John Brice and Francis Mary de Lalandelle, be and they are hereby constituted and appointed a committee of health.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures accruing under this act may be recovered by presentment or indictment, or before the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman, in a summary way, one half to be applied to the informer, the other half to the use of the corporation.

September 4, 1800: Read the first and second time and assented to.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWLTT, Sheriff.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemens chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, files, billiard-sticks, wood-saws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture. JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE truſtees of Anne-Arundel county poor will meet at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the ſecond Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive propoſals and contract with a perſon to ſupply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the enſuing year, to be delivered at the houſe. Perſons wiſhing to agree to furniſh thoſe articles are requeſted to attend in perſon, or lodge their terms, under ſeal, with either of the truſtees, previous to the day of meeting.

It may be neceſſary to obſerve, that payment will be received out of the next levy, and the truſtees will conſider themſelves bound to prefer the loweſt terms.

September 10, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, all perſons therefore who have claims againſt the deceaſed are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate are deſired to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for a law authoriſing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to aſſeſs and levy on the aſſeſſable property of ſaid county, a ſum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the weſt end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to interſect the eaſt end of the road ſaid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said ſum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick-town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," but the ſame has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Truſtees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, to paſs an act authoriſing a ſum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's houſe of ſaid county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Eliſha Brown, deputy-ſurveyor to Baruch Fowler, ſurveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and ſtate aforeſaid, by virtue of a warrant of reſurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of ſaid county, out of the land-office of the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldeſt warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforeſaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, becauſe the ſurveyor, Baruch Fowler, of ſaid county, would not ſign his name to it, and that refuſing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to ſell part of the property of George Shipley, ſen. who is inſane, to diſcharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Truſtee.

In CHANCERY, September 12, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JAMES WILSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid James Wilſon is, and at the time of paſſing the ſaid act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and the ſaid James Wilſon, at the time of preſenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the aſſent in writing of ſo many of his creditors as have due to them, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act: it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid James Wilſon, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the third day of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the ninth day of October next, for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid James Wilſon's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Cap.

WE are authoriſed and requeſted to inform the freemen of the fifth diſtrict, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himſelf a candidate at the enſuing election of ELECTORS of preſident and vice-preſident, to be held on the ſecond Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and diſtinguiſhed patriot and ſtateſman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authoriſed to inform the voters of this diſtrict, compoſed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chaſe, Eſquire, will, if choſen, ſerve as an elector for the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the conſtitution, as preſident.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a browniſh cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21ſt of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, ſlow of ſpeech, and fond of ſmoking a pipe, he is a methodiſt preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts, ſhort kerſey coat and trouſers, ſhoes nailed. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by me w 3

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the ſaid city, on the 1ſt inſtant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby requeſt all thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate to exhibit them to me before the 1ſt day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the aſſets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims againſt the eſtate be aſcertained. It is earneſtly hoped that all thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, ſays ſhe is the property of SARAH BONE, of Colcheſter, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, ſame colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, ſays ſhe is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Alſo, on the 17th of Auguſt, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but ſince commitment ſtate themſelves to be the property of HOLDEN HUDSON, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middleſex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following deſcription, both ſtout men, dark colour, the former about 35, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of cloathing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be ſold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff Charles county.

Charles county, Auguſt 19, 1800.

IN conformity to the cuſtom and uſages of the legiſlature of Maryland, by advertiſement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legiſlature of Maryland, at their enſuing ſeſſion, to obtain an act of aſſembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, at the meeting of the next general aſſembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly, praying for a law to authoriſe and appoint certain commiſſioners to ſtreighten, amend, and eſtabliſh the road leading from the north ſide of Severn ferry to Patapſco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwiſe, the ſubſcriber is reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to releaſe him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

Auguſt 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, praying an act to authoriſe the levy laying court of Charles county to aſſeſs a ſum of money on ſaid county, ſufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to releaſe him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber is extremely ſorry that he is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and loſſes in trade, finds himſelf unable to diſcharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the uſe of his creditors, means to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland to releaſe me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed to the tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning buſineſs in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, and tan the ſame on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen ſhillings each, kip-ſkins at eleven ſhillings and three-pence each, calf-ſkins at five ſhillings and ſeven-pence half-penny.

The ſubſcriber, from a long experience in the buſineſs, flatters himſelf that his work will be rendered pleaſing to his cuſtomers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I ſhall have a quantity of upper and ſoal leather for ſale by the laſt of September next. W. W. N.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſt. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, ſlender made, and when ſpoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muſlin jacket, nankeen breeches, white ſhirt, blue and white hoſe, old ſhoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he ſome time paſt endeavoured to get off. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow ſhall receive the above reward.

8 w JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to grant him an act of inſolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 9, 1800.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
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